

REMARKS

Claims 1-27 were originally filed in the present application. Claims 7, 20 and 27 are currently canceled without prejudice or disclaimer, and no new claims have been added. Consequently, claims 1-6, 8-19 and 21-26 are currently pending in the present application.

Reconsideration of the present application in light of the above amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claim 1

Claim 1 recites:

1. A computer-based method of data replication in a programmable computer system comprising the steps of:
polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database of a proprietary system at a time interval for file transactions of the non-relational database by at least one data replication server not running the non-relational database;
responsive to detecting file transactions of the non-relational database, reading the file transactions from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database by the at least one data replication server;
determining if the file transactions read from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the non-relational database based on a record type of the file transactions, wherein the record type is one of a delete, put, and update record; and
if the file transactions read from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the non-relational database, sending the file transactions from the at least one data replication server to at least one relational database, wherein the file transactions of the non-relational database sent to the at least one relational database are accessible in real time, and wherein the at least one relational database is updated by more than one data replication server at a time.

Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,029,178 to Martin, et al. ("Martin").

The PTO provides in MPEP § 2131 that:

"[t]o anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim...."

Therefore, to sustain this rejection with respect to claim 1, Martin must teach all of the above claimed elements. However, Martin fails to teach several of the elements in claim 1, as described below.

First, Martin does not disclose a system wherein at least one relational database is updated by more than one data replication server at a time, as recited in claim 1. The Examiner cites to column 8, lines 15-39 of Martin, which recites "It is also possible that multiple different database management systems are used within the enterprise, i.e., one or more of the file systems may store its own database which is desired to be replicated among various of the other file servers and/or the mainframe computer system." However, this language does not teach that at least one relational database is updated by more than one data replication server at a time, as recited in claim 1 of the present application. In contrast, the cited language of Martin merely provides that databases and database management systems may reside in various locations within the enterprise, and that it may be desirable for the databases to be replicated to other locations. This is clearly different from at least one relational database being updated by more than one data replication server at a time, as recited in claim 1 of the present application. Consequently, for at least this reason, Martin fails to anticipate claim 1.

The Examiner also cites to column 12, lines 53-54 of Martin, which recites "the user selects a source DBMS and one or more target DBMSs. It is noted that the user may select a plurality of target database management systems (target databases) as desired." This disclosure not only fails to teach at least one relational database being updated by more than one data replication server at a time, but in fact teaches away from such a system. That is, Martin specifically teaches the selection of "a source DBMS and one or more target DBMSs." (column

12, lines 53-54). Thus, Martin only teaches the update of multiple target databases from a single source, which is clearly different from at least one relational database being updated by more than one data replication server at a time, as recited in claim 1 of the present application. Consequently, for at least this reason, Martin fails to anticipate claim 1.

Second, Martin fails to disclose polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database, as recited in claim 1 of the present application. In this regard, the Examiner cites Martin, column 12, lines 6-16, which merely teaches interfacing to a log created by the EDM system to “physically transport or move the data from the source DBMS and/or log to the target DBMS.” However, this portion of Martin, as well as the remainder of Martin, in no way teaches (1) “polling” a transaction log that is (2) created by a non-relational database. In contrast, Martin specifically teaches, in column 12, lines 34-36, that “the change capture block 264 operates to receive or intercept changed data being made to the source DBMS 104A and actually store the captured data in the log.” Nowhere does Martin teach that the log is “polled,” and it is very clear from Martin that the log being “interfaced to,” as cited by the Examiner (column 12, lines 6-16), is created by the EDM system, and that it is not created by the non-relational database of a proprietary system, as recited in claim 1 of the present application. (*See also*, Martin, column 5, lines 22-26). Consequently, for at least this reason, Martin fails to anticipate claim 1.

Third, Martin fails to disclose polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database at a time interval, as recited in claim 1 of the present application. In this regard, the Examiner cites to Martin column 17, lines 43-58, seemingly equating “scheduled” with “at a time interval.” However, “scheduled” is not the same as “polling . . . at a time interval” as recited in claim 1. As disclosed by Martin, scheduled events are triggered at a time specified by a user (column 13, lines 40-61; Figure 6). Martin does not disclose “polling . . . at a time interval” to detect and transfer database changes. In fact, at column 19, lines 44-45, Martin teaches away from polling by providing that “The read task is invoked when the target requests to be updated,” thus indicating that the read of the EDM log in Martin is triggered and not polled.

Martin additionally teaches a triggering event at column 18, lines 31-35, which recites, "In step 708 [of Figure 14] the EDM program initiates a data movement operation to one or more target computer systems. This occurs, for example, where a command is received to propagate selected changed data to one or more target databases." Further, in the "scheduled" language recited by the examiner (column 17, lines 43-58), Martin teaches scheduling, or deferred execution only in relation to the bulk data move process, and not to the change or update processing (column 17, lines 43-58; column 18, lines 4-8). In sum, Martin teaches only the scheduling of a data movement operation trigger which fails to disclose polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database of a proprietary system at a time interval, as recited in claim 1 of the present application. Consequently, for at least this reason, Martin fails to anticipate claim 1.

Fourth, Martin fails to disclose determining if the file transactions read from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the non-relational database based on a record type of the file transactions, wherein the record type is one of a delete, put, and update record, as recited in claim 1 of the present application. In this regard, the Examiner cites Martin, column 5, lines 35-38, which refers to the use of edition values created and maintained by the EDM system to track changes to the database schema or structure. However, this language bears no relation to the type of record being one of a delete, put, and update record contained within the transaction log created by the non-relational database, as recited by claim 1 of the present application. The edition value in Martin is placed with change data in the EDM log and is used to track which "edition" of a database to which the data corresponds. The edition value is solely used by the Martin system to facilitate equivalence of "editions" of databases between systems. Moreover, Martin discloses no relationship between the edition value and the type of record in the transaction log created by the non-relational database being one of a put record, delete record, or update record.

Further, the edition value in Martin is created and maintained by the Martin system, and the log referred to in the citation by the Examiner is the EDM log which is not created by the

non-relational database but rather: “The EDM method then creates and stores a change record comprising the captured changed data in a log, wherein the change record includes the edition level value of the source database to which the changes are being made.” (Column 5, lines 22-26). Thus, Martin fails to disclose a put record, delete record, or update record, and Martin further fails to teach determining if such records contained within the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the database. In sum, Martin simply does not disclose determining if the file transactions read from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the non-relational database based on a record type of the file transactions, wherein the record type is one of a delete, put, and update record, as recited in claim 1 of the present application. Thus, Martin fails to anticipate claim 1.

Accordingly, the § 102 rejection of claim 1 is not supported by Martin. Consequently, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection. Furthermore, dependent claims 2-6 and 8-13 depend from and further limit independent claim 1 and, therefore, are also in condition for allowance.

Claim 14

Claim 14 recites:

14. A data processing computer-based system for data replication in a sub-system; the data processing computer-based system comprising:
polling means for polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database of a proprietary system at a time interval for file transactions of the non-relational database by at least one data replication server not running the non-relational database;
responsive to detecting file transactions of the non-relational database, reading means for reading the file transactions from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database by the at least one data replication server;
determining means for determining if the file transactions read from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the non-relational database based on

a record type of the file transactions, wherein the record type is one of a delete, put, and update record; and
if the file transactions read from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the non-relational database, sending means for sending the file transactions from the at least one data replication server to at least one relational database through at least one respective communication link, wherein the file transactions of the non-relational database sent to the at least one relational database are accessible in real time, and wherein the at least one relational database is updated by more than one data replication server at a time.

Claim 14 was also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Martin. As described above, the PTO provides in MPEP § 2131 that to anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim. Therefore, to sustain this rejection with respect to claim 14, Martin must contain all of the above claimed elements. However, Martin fails to disclose several of the elements in claim 14, as described below.

First, Martin does not disclose a system wherein at least one relational database is updated by more than one data replication server at a time, as recited in claim 14. In this regard, the Examiner cites to column 8, lines 15-39 of Martin, which recites "It is also possible that multiple different database management systems are used within the enterprise, i.e., one or more of the file systems may store its own database which is desired to be replicated among various of the other file servers and/or the mainframe computer system." However, this language does not teach that at least one relational database is updated by more than one data replication server at a time. In contrast, it merely states that databases and database management systems may reside in various locations within the enterprise and that it may be desirable for the databases to be replicated to other locations. Thus, for at least this reason, Martin fails to anticipate claim 14.

The Examiner also cites to column 12, lines 53-54 of Martin, which recites "the user selects a source DBMS and one or more target DBMSs. It is noted that the user may select a plurality of target database management systems (target databases) as desired." However, this disclosure not only fails to teach at least one relational database being updated by more than one

data replication server at a time, but in fact teaches away from such a system. That is, Martin specifically teaches the selection of “a source DBMS and one or more target DBMSs.” (Column 12, lines 53-54). Thus, Martin only teaches the update of multiple target databases from a single source, which is clearly different from at least one relational database being updated by more than one data replication server at a time, as recited in claim 14 of the present application. Consequently, for at least this reason, Martin fails to anticipate claim 14.

Second, Martin fails to disclose polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database, as recited in claim 14. In this regard, the Examiner cites Martin, column 12, lines 6-16, which teaches interfacing to a log created by the EDM system to “physically transport or move the data from the source DBMS and/or log to the target DBMS.” However, this portion of Martin in no way teaches (1) “polling” a transaction log that is (2) created by a non-relational database. In fact, Martin specifically teaches, in column 12, lines 34-36, that “the change capture block 264 operates to receive or intercept changed data being made to the source DBMS 104A and actually store the captured data in the log.” Moreover, nowhere does Martin teach that the log is “polled,” and it is very clear from Martin that the log being “interfaced to,” as cited by the Examiner, is created by the EDM system. That is, it is not created by the non-relational database of a proprietary system, as recited in claim 14 of the present application. (*See also*, Martin, column 5, lines 22-26). Thus, for at least this reason, Martin fails to anticipate claim 14.

Third, Martin fails to disclose polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database at a time interval, as recited by claim 14. In this regard, the Examiner cites to Martin column 17, lines 43-58, seemingly equating “scheduled” with “at a time interval.” However, “scheduled” is not the same as “polling . . . at a time interval,” as recited in claim 14 of the present application. For example, as disclosed by Martin, scheduled events are triggered at a time specified by a user (column 13, lines 40-61; Figure 6). However, Martin does not disclose “polling . . . at a time interval” to detect and transfer database changes. In fact, at column 19, lines 44-45, Martin teaches away from polling when it states that “The read task is invoked when the target requests to be updated,” thus indicating that the read of the EDM log in Martin is

triggered and not polled. Thus, for at least this reason, Martin fails to anticipate claim 14 of the present application.

Martin additionally teaches a triggering event at column 18, lines 31-35, which recites, "In step 708 [of Figure 14] the EDM program initiates a data movement operation to one or more target computer systems. This occurs, for example, where a command is received to propagate selected changed data to one or more target databases." Further, in the "scheduled" language recited by the examiner (column 17, lines 43-58), Martin teaches scheduling, or deferred execution only in relation to the bulk data move process, and not to the change or update processing (column 17, lines 43-58; column 18, lines 4-8). In sum, Martin teaches only the scheduling of a data movement operation trigger, which fails to disclose polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database of a proprietary system at a time interval, as recited in claim 14 of the present application. Thus, for at least this reason, Martin fails to anticipate claim 14.

Fourth, Martin fails to disclose determining if the file transactions read from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the non-relational database based on a record type of the file transactions, wherein the record type is one of a delete, put, and update record, as recited in claim 14. In this regard, the Examiner cites Martin, column 5, lines 35-38, which refers to the use of edition values, created and maintained by the EDM system, to track changes to the database schema, or structure. However, this language bears no relation to the type of record being one of a delete, put, and update record contained within the transaction log created by the non-relational database, as recited by claim 14. That is, the edition value in Martin is placed with change data in the EDM log and is used to track which "edition" of a database to which the data corresponds. The edition value is solely used by the Martin system to facilitate equivalence of "editions" of databases between systems. However, Martin discloses no relationship between the edition value and the type of record in the transaction log created by the non-relational database being one of a put record, delete record, or update record.

Further, the edition value in Martin is created and maintained by the Martin system, and the log referred to in the citation by the Examiner is the EDM log, which is not created by the non-relational database but rather: "The EDM method then creates and stores a change record comprising the captured changed data in a log, wherein the change record includes the edition level value of the source database to which the changes are being made." (Column 5, lines 22-26). Thus, Martin fails to disclose a put record, delete record, or update record, and Martin further fails to teach determining if such records contained within the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the database. In sum, Martin simply does not disclose determining if the file transactions read from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the non-relational database based on a record type of the file transactions, wherein the record type is one of a delete, put, and update record, as recited in claim 14 of the present application. Thus, for at least this reason, Martin fails to anticipate claim 14.

Accordingly, the § 102 rejection of claim 14 is not supported by Martin. Consequently, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection. Furthermore, dependent claims 15-19 and 21-26 depend from and further limit independent claim 14 and, therefore, are also in condition for allowance.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 3 and 16

Claims 3 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Martin in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (*AAPA*) (specification page 8, last paragraph, lines 6-9). As a preliminary matter, Applicants' note that claims 3 and 16 depend from independent claims 1 and 14, respectively, which have been presented above as containing limitations that are not taught or disclosed by the cited prior art and, therefore, are in condition for allowance.

Applicants submit that claims 3 and 16 are also allowable as a result of being dependent upon an allowable base claim. Further, Applicant traverses this rejection on the grounds that these references are defective in establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to claims 3 and 16.

As the PTO recognizes in MPEP § 2142:

... The Examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any prima facie conclusion of obviousness. If the Examiner does not produce a prima facie case, the applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness...

It is submitted that, in the present case, the Examiner has not factually supported a *prima facie* case of obviousness for the following, mutually exclusive, reasons.

As provided in 35 U.S.C. § 103:

A patent may not be obtained ... if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains ... (Emphasis added)

Thus, when evaluating a claim for determining obviousness, all limitations of the claim must be evaluated. However, as described above, Martin fails to teach several of the elements of each of claims 1 and 14, upon which claims 3 and 16 depend, respectively. The last paragraph of page 8 of Applicants' specification teaches that relational databases 22, 24 may include an EDA relational database or a MES relational database. However, the alleged AAPA does not disclose the novel features recited in claims 1 and 14, from which claims 3 and 16 depend, respectively. Rather, the alleged AAPA merely discloses examples of relational databases to which file transactions may be sent from the at least one replication server.

As previously discussed, Martin fails to teach a system wherein at least one relational database is updated by more than one data replication server at a time, as recited in claim 1 and

claim 14. Martin also fails to teach polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database, as recited in each of claims 1 and 14. Martin additionally fails to teach polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database at a time interval, as recited in each of claims 1 and 14. Martin also fails to teach determining if the file transactions read from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the non-relational database based on a record type of the file transactions, wherein the record type is one of a delete, put, and update record, as recited in each of claims 1 and 14. Therefore, because claims 3 and 16 depend from claim 1 and claim 14, respectively, it is impossible for Martin to render obvious the subject matter of either of claims 3 and 16, as a whole, and the explicit terms of § 103 cannot be met. Therefore, Applicants submit that the alleged AAPA does not further the teaching of Martin (or cure the deficiencies thereof) to the level necessary to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Thus, for this independent reason alone, the Examiner's burden of factually supporting a *prima facie* case of obviousness has clearly not been met with respect to claims 3 and 16. Consequently, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 3 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25

Claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Martin in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,192,365 to Draper ("Draper"). As a preliminary matter, Applicants note that claims 5 and 13 depend from independent claim 1, and claims 18, 19, and 25 depend from independent claim 14, and both claim 1 and claim 14 have been presented above as containing limitations that are not taught or disclosed by the cited prior art and therefore are in condition for allowance. Applicants submit that claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25 are also allowable as a result of being dependent upon an allowable base claim. Further, Applicant traverses this rejection on the grounds that these references are defective in establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25.

As the PTO recognizes in MPEP §2142:

... The Examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any prima facie conclusion of obviousness. If the Examiner does not produce a prima facie case, the applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness...

It is submitted that, in the present case, the Examiner has not factually supported a *prima facie* case of obviousness for the following, mutually exclusive, reasons.

1. Even When Combined, the References Do Not Teach the Claimed Subject Matter

As provided in 35 U.S.C. §103:

A patent may not be obtained ... if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains ... (Emphasis added)

Thus, when evaluating a claim for determining obviousness, all limitations of the claim must be evaluated. However, in the context of claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25, Martin fails to teach several of the elements of claim 1 or claim 14, upon which claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25 depend. As previously discussed, Martin fails to teach a system wherein at least one relational database is updated by more than one data replication server at a time, as recited in claim 1 and claim 14. Martin also fails to teach polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database, as recited in claim 1 and claim 14. Martin additionally fails to teach polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database at a time interval, as recited by claim 1 and claim 14. Martin also fails to teach determining if the file transactions read from the transaction log file created by the non-relational database indicate a change in the non-relational database based on a record type of the file transactions, wherein the record type is one of a delete, put, and update record, as recited in claim 1 and claim 14. Therefore, because claims 5 and 13 depend from claim 1, and

claims 18, 19, and 25 depend from claim 14, it is impossible for Martin to render obvious the subject matter of either of claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25, as a whole, and the explicit terms of § 103 cannot be met.

Thus, for this independent reason alone, the Examiner's burden of factually supporting a *prima facie* case of obviousness has clearly not been met, and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 should be withdrawn.

2. The Combination of References is Improper

Assuming, arguendo, that none of the above arguments for non-obviousness apply (which is clearly not the case based on the above), there is still another, mutually exclusive, and compelling reason why Martin and Draper cannot be applied to reject claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

§2142 of the MPEP also provides:

...the Examiner must step backward in time and into the shoes worn by the hypothetical 'person of ordinary skill in the art' when the invention was unknown and just before it was made.....The Examiner must put aside knowledge of the applicant's disclosure, refrain from using hindsight, and consider the subject matter claimed 'as a whole'.

Here, neither Martin nor Draper teaches, or even suggests, the desirability of the combination of having "at least one relational database is updated by more than one data replication server at a time," as specified above and recited in claims 1 and 14, from which 5, 6, 13, 18, 19, and 25 depend. As discussed previously, Martin teaches away from and fails to teach having a relational database updated by more than one data replication server at a time, and Draper fails to address data replication servers at all as it deals with removing unnecessary transaction entries from transaction logs.

Further, neither Martin nor Draper teaches, or even suggests, the desirability of the combination of "polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database", as recited in

claims 1 and 14, from which 5, 6, 13, 18, 19, and 25 depend. As discussed, Martin fails to disclose polling and instead teaches intercepting database changes and interfacing to the EDM log. Draper also fails to disclose polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database, as Draper only teaches the compression of a transaction log file and the sequential processing of a transaction log file.

Neither Martin nor Draper teaches or suggests the desirability of the combination of “polling a transaction log file created by a non-relational database of a proprietary system at a time interval.” as recited in claims 1 and 14, from which 5, 6, 13, 18, 19, and 25 depend. Martin discloses only the scheduling of replication events by a user which fails to teach polling ... at a time interval as recited in claims 1 and 14. There is no teaching or suggestion in Draper of either polling or polling ... at a time interval.

Finally, neither Martin nor Draper teaches or suggests the desirability of the combination of “determining if the file transactions indicate a change in the non-relational database based on a record type of the file transactions, wherein the record type is one of delete, put, and update” as specified above and as claimed in claims 1 and 14, from which 5, 6, 13, 18, 19, and 25 depend. Instead of a record type, Martin compares the edition level values of the source and target databases. Further, Martin compares the edition level values contained within the EDM log, which is created and maintained by the EDM system and not created by the non-relational database as recited in claims 1 and 14. Draper merely uses a unique object identifier to identify update objects. There is no teaching or suggestion in either of the cited references of a record type, let alone the record type being that of the recited delete, put, or update.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been led to modify or combine the disclosures of Martin and Draper to generate Applicants recited invention. Applicants submit that neither reference provides any incentive or motivation supporting the desirability of the combination, and as such, it is submitted that there is no basis in the art for combining the references to support a 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25. Therefore,

reconsideration and withdrawal of the § 103 rejection of claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25 over Martin in view of Draper is respectfully requested.

In this context, the MPEP further provides at §2143.01:

The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination.

In the above context, the courts have repeatedly held that obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion or incentive supporting the combination.

In the present case, it is clear that the Examiner's combination can arise solely from hindsight based on the present application, because there is no showing, suggestion, incentive or motivation in either reference for the combination as applied to claims 5, 13, 18, 19, and 25. Therefore, for this mutually exclusive reason, the Examiner's burden of factually supporting a *prima facie* case of obviousness has clearly not been met, and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 should be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All matters set forth in the Office Action have been addressed. Applicants submit that each of claims 1-6, 8-19 and 21-26 recite subject matter that is not taught, shown, or otherwise suggested by the cited combination of references, whether the references are taken alone or in combination. Accordingly, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and an early indication of allowance are respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner deem that an interview with Applicants' undersigned attorney would expedite consideration, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,



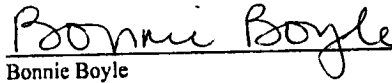
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